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Reports from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 20, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended June 20, 1900, bills of health were issued to the following ships:

June 18, steamship *Sicilia* bound in ballast for New York. Steamship *Christiania* of the Hamburg-American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 564 steerage passengers and 98 pieces of large and 615 pieces of small baggage. Sixteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

June 19, steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 11 cabin and 1,011 steerage passengers and 250 pieces of large and 1,047 pieces of small baggage. Fifteen pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam.

June 20, Italian brigantine *Unione S.*, bound with a cargo of salt for Portland, Me.

Respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, June 15, 1900.

SIR: Since my report of the 12th instant 1 case of plague has occurred at Osaka and 1 at Shidzuoka, making, according to the official record, a total since the renewed outbreak of 40 cases in the former place, of which 35 have died and 5 remain under treatment, and 14 in the latter district, all fatal.

On the evening of June 11 a case believed to be of plague died upon the P. and O. steamship *Rosetta* while lying at the pier in Yokohama. The man, a Filipino quartermaster named Lopez, had been ailing for some days, exactly how many seems uncertain, but probably from the 6th. Went on shore on the 7th, remaining until the 9th, when he returned on board. The surgeon of the ship then examined him and appears to have entertained some suspicion of the nature of the case, as he reported it to the police. Examination by the police surgeons resulted in a diagnosis of syphilis. On the morning of the 11th, however, plague bacilli were found in the fluids from a glandular swelling of the groin, and the ship was at once isolated and turned over to the quarantine officers, who sent her to the quarantine station on the morning of the 12th for disinfection and a detention of ten days, where she now remains.

The ship left Hongkong May 26, touched at Nagasaki and Kobe, and arrived in Yokohama on the evening of June 7. While lying at the pier she discharged freight in the usual manner by the assistance of some 90 coolies from shore, and, up to the afternoon of the 11th, communication with her was, of course, unrestricted, while, as already stated, the patient spent two days on shore, his whereabouts during that time being, as yet, unknown.

The coolies employed in discharging the ship have been sent to the quarantine station for disinfection and will be detained there under observation.

There is no reason to think that the man Lopez contracted the disease at either Nagasaki or Kobe, both of these ports being, so far, free from infection. He must, therefore, have brought it from Hongkong.

An official dispatch to the Japanese Government of date June 12 reports that plague has broken out at Amoy, China.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, June 23, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended June 23: Cases of yellow fever, 20; deaths from yellow fever, 10; cases of smallpox, 3; deaths from smallpox, 6; deaths from all causes, 47. During the week have inspected and issued bills of health to 8 vessels and have certified to 43 passengers. The sanitary condition of the town has not been improved by the long drought, yet it is a question whether the rainy season will improve the yellow-fever situation. During the past week the weather has been hot.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Map showing infected and suspected ports in Mexico and Central and South America and lines of steamship travel to the United States.

[Map to illustrate the article by Acting Asst. Surg. S. H. Hodgson entitled "Sanitary Report from Mexico and Central and South America—Yellow Fever Routes," published in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 24, June 15, 1900, pages 1518–1531.]

NETHERLANDS.

Report from Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, June 19, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended June 19, 1900: Three vessels were inspected and received bills of health. The steamship *Maasdam* of the Holland-America Line sailed on the 14th instant for New York, carrying 58 cabin and 248 steerage passengers; 88 pieces of baggage were inspected and 30 pieces disinfected. The health of this port continues good.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, June 24, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to state that since my last weekly report I have inspected 2 steamships—the *Alabama*, with 3 passengers, having 6